

# State of Kentucky Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI)



***“The right kid, in the right place, for the right  
amount of time.”***

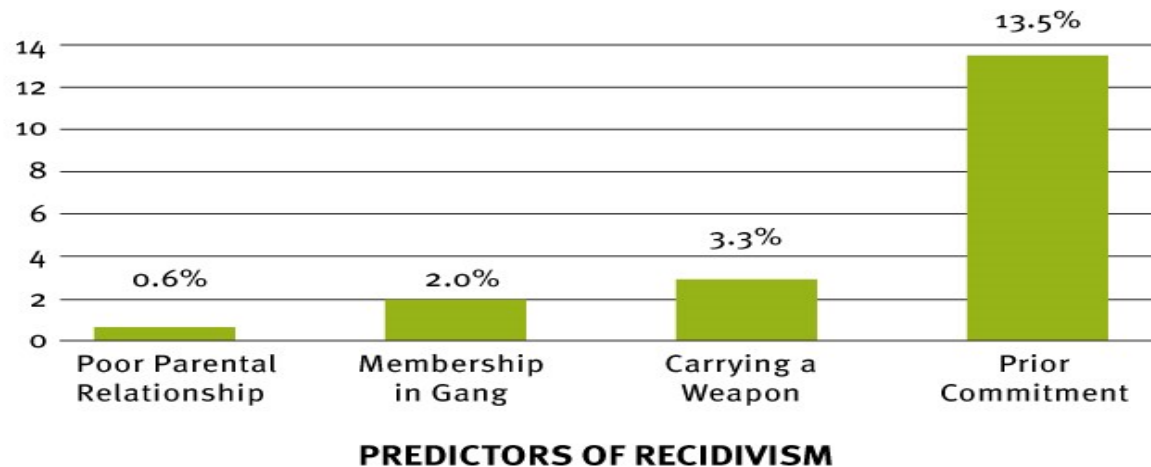
# JDAI

**Objective:** To achieve reduction in the use of detention while ensuring public safety and minimize failures to appear in court or commit new offenses.

**Detention should be viewed as a legal status, with varying levels of custody supervision, rather than as a building.** In most jurisdictions, when people talk about “juvenile detention” they mean the secure facility itself. In practice, however, effective system reforms are more likely—and non-secure alternatives will be better designed and implemented—if policymakers and practitioners start to think of detention as a continuum of options ranging from secure custody to various types and levels of non-custodial supervision like home confinement or day reporting. Then, youth will be more likely to end up in detention options consistent with the risks they pose, rather than being securely detained simply because no alternatives to the locked facility are available.

## The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Facilities

**PRIOR INCARCERATION WAS A GREATER PREDICTOR OF RECIDIVISM THAN CARRYING A WEAPON, GANG MEMBERSHIP, OR POOR PARENTAL RELATIONSHIP**



Source: Benda, B.B. and Tollet, C.L. (1999), "A Study of Recidivism of Serious and Persistent Offenders Among Adolescents." Journal of Criminal Justice, Vol. 27, No. 2 111-126.

- **Detention is shown to increase recidivism, create greater risk for self harm, worsen mental health, disrupt school enrollment and reduce success in the labor market.<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the publication by Holman, Barry and Ziedenberg, Jason, The Dangers of Detention: The Impact of Incarcerating Youth in Detention and Other Secure Congregate Facilities (forthcoming). Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

# Detention Utilization Trends

Comparing CY 2012 and CY 2017

## JDAI Sites:

- 1)Campbell
- 2)Fayette
- 3)Jefferson
- 4)Hardin

# Admissions for All Youth

Area	Admissions CY 2012	Admissions CY 2017	Admissions % Change
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>-32%</b>
<b>JDAI Sites (4 counties)</b>	<b>2,063</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>-26%</b>
Campbell	141	86	-39%
Fayette	501	320	-36%
Jefferson	1132	1050	-7%
Hardin	289 / *154	71	-75% / *-54%
<b>Non- JDAI sites (116 counties)</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>-35%</b>

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- Admissions decreased statewide by 32%
- Admissions decreased in JDAI Sites by 26%
- Admissions decreased in Non-JDAI sites by 35%

# Admissions for Youth of Color (YOC)

Area	YOC Admissions CY 2012	YOC Admissions CY 2017	YOC Admissions % Change
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,163</b>	<b>-11%</b>
<b>JDAI Sites (4 counties)</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>-14%</b>
Campbell	48	30	-38%
Fayette	350	256	-27%
Jefferson	809	838	+4%
Hardin	152 / *81	43	-72% / *-47%
<b>Non- JDAI sites (116 counties)</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>-7%</b>

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- Admissions for YOC decreased statewide by 11%
- Admissions for YOC decreased in JDAI Sites by 14% overall, but increased 4% in Jefferson County.
- Admissions for YOC decreased in Non-JDAI sites by 7%

# Average Length of Stay (ALOS)

County	Average LOS CY 2012	Average LOS CY 2017	Average LOS % Change
Statewide	17 Median = 13	18 Median = 15	6%
JDAI Sites (4 counties)	18	21	17%
Campbell	17	14	-18%
Fayette	21	27	28%
Jefferson	17	22	29%
Hardin	15 / *20	21	40% /*5%

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- ALOS statewide increased 6%
- ALOS increased in JDAI Sites by 17%, but decreased by 18% in Campbell County

# YOC Average Length of Stay

County	YOC Average LOS CY 2012	YOC Average LOS CY 2017	YOC Average LOS % Change
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>16</b> <b>Median = 13</b>	<b>20</b> <b>Median = 15</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>JDAI Sites (4 counties)</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28%</b>
Campbell	20	15	-25%
Fayette	25	29	16%
Jefferson	13	24	85%
Hardin	15 / *25	25	67% / *0%

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- **ALOS for YOC statewide increased 25%**
- **ALOS for YOC increased in JDAI Sites by 28%, Jefferson County increased 85%, and Campbell County decreased 25%**



# Average Daily Population (ADP)

Area	ADP CY 2012	ADP CY 2017	ADP % Change
Statewide	280	235	-16%
JDAI Sites (4 counties)	25	25	0%
Campbell	7	4	-43%
Fayette	28	24	-14%
Jefferson	53	67	26%
Hardin	11 / *8	4	-64% / *-50%

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- ADP Statewide decreased 16%
- ADP remained the same in JDAI Sites, all sites decreased except Jefferson County which increased 26%

# YOC Average Daily Population

County	YOC ADP CY 2012	YOC ADP CY 2017	YOC ADP % Change
Statewide	130	141	9%
JDAI Sites (4 counties)	20	22	10%
Campbell	3	2	-33%
Fayette	22	20	-9%
Jefferson	48	64	33%
Hardin	6 / *5	3	-50% / *-40%

\*Numbers shown for Hardin implementation are CY 2016

## Highlights:

- ADP for YOC Statewide increased 9%
- ADP for YOC increased 10% in JDAI Sites, all sites decreased except Jefferson County which increased 33%

# Status Admissions

*Kentucky is 1 of 25 remaining states that still detain on a Valid Court Order for status offenders*

Area	Status Admissions CY 2012	Status Admissions CY 2017	% Change
Statewide	1071	332	69%
JDAI Sites (4 counties)	229	32	-86%
Campbell	57	14	-75%
Fayette	129	16	-88%
*Jefferson	0	0	0
Hardin	43	2	-95%
Non- JDAI sites (116 counties)	842	300	61%

*\*Jefferson: Does not place status offenders in secure detention.*

## Highlights:

- Status admissions Statewide have decreased over 69%
- Status Admissions in JDAI Sites decreased 86%
- Status Admissions in Non JDAI Sites decreased 61%

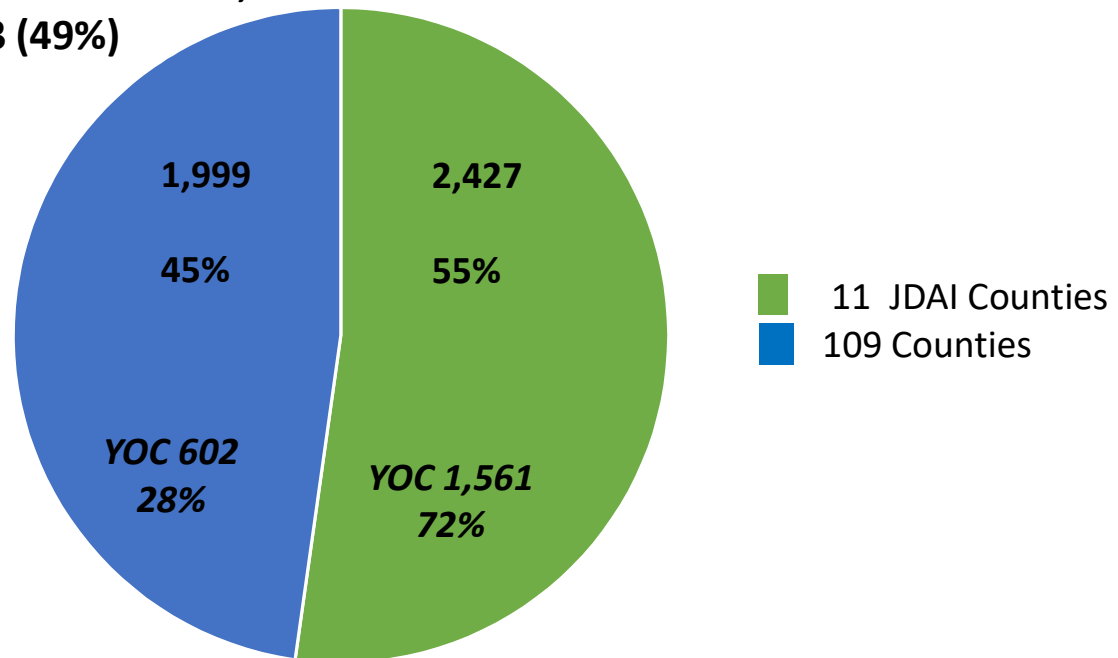
## *State Scale*

### Current and *Future* JDAI Counties (11)

1. Campbell
2. Fayette
3. Jefferson
4. Hardin
5. Kenton
6. Boone
7. *Bullitt*
8. *Daviess*
9. *Henderson*
10. *McCracken*
11. *Christian*

## 2017 Overall Detention Admissions 1/1/17 – 12/31/17

**Total Admissions into Detention Statewide = 4,426**  
**Youth of Color = 2,163 (49%)**



**55% of Overall Admissions and 72% of YOC Admissions would be addressed by the 11 Current/Proposed Counties Statewide.**

# Detention Risk Screening Instrument (DRSI) and Alternatives To Detention (ATD)

**Risk assessment instruments provide structure and consistency in the detention assessment process and help to match youth with appropriate levels of supervision. The recommendation of the tool takes into consideration the youth's potential danger to the community and risk that he or she will fail to appear in court.**

**Suggest:**

- **DJJ in collaboration with AOC, ensures at least one detention alternative is available 24/7 and that CDWs have access to it, instead of youth going to detention to receive the alternative.**
- **Detention alternatives should be designed and operated on the principle of using the least restrictive alternative possible.**
- **This principle encourages a jurisdiction to:**
  - 1) Match the degree of restriction to the risks posed by the youth**
  - 2) Increase or decrease restrictiveness according to the youth's performance**
  - 3) Ensure cost-efficiency by “reserving” costly secure detention beds for youth who represent the greatest risk to public safety.**

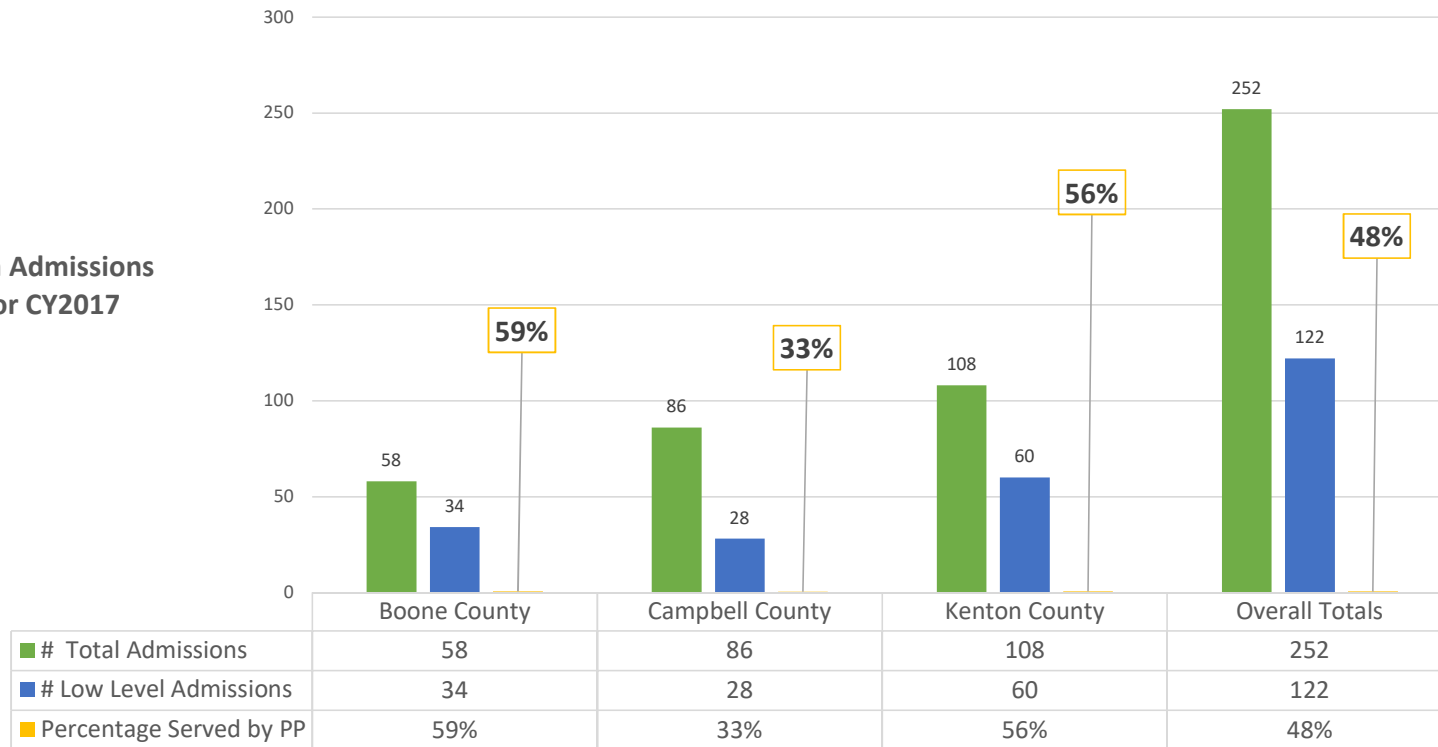
# ATD Pilot Program for Boone, Campbell and Kenton Counties

*Funding provided by AECF/JDAI Grant*



## Alternative to Detention – JDAI Pilot Program for Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties

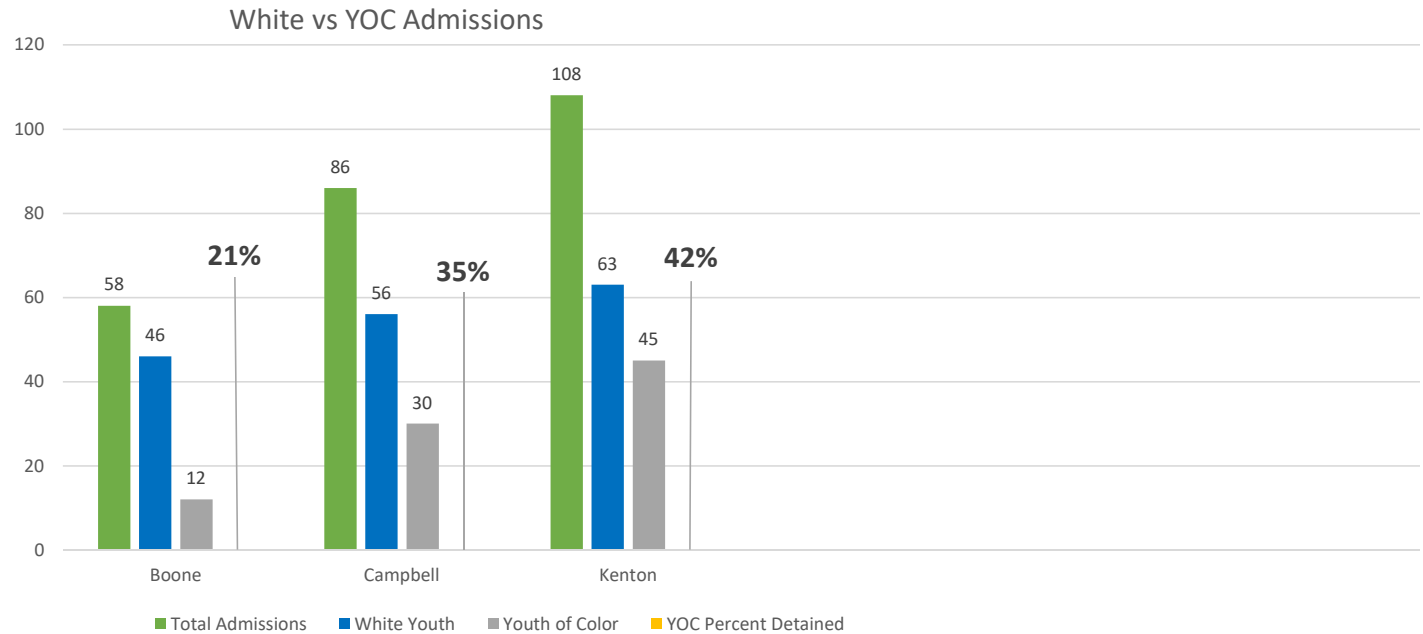
**Detention Admissions  
Data for CY2017**



❖ This would address **48%** of total admissions.

- Low Level Admissions include misdemeanors and violations.
- Total admissions includes low level, felonies, interstate compact, serving time, or waiting DJJ Placement.

## Alternative to Detention – JDAI Pilot Program for Boone, Campbell, and Kenton Counties



- There were 199 males and 53 females in overall admissions
- Census data for 10-17 year old youth of color per county:

Boone	8% YOC	(21%)
Campbell	7% YOC	(35%)
Kenton	10% YOC	(42%)

Alternative to Detention – JDAI Pilot Program for Boone,  
Campbell, and Kenton Counties

<b>Pilot Program Analysis – Alternative to Secure Detention (ATD)</b>	<b>Electronic Monitoring ALOS = 7 Days</b>	<b>Respite/Foster Care ALOS = 3 Days</b>	<b>DJJ Secure Detention ALOS = Based on each program average.</b>
<b>Cost per day for Service (Current DJJ Contract Cost with Programs)</b>	<b>\$26.00 per day</b>	<b>\$94.00 per day</b>	<b>\$331.00 per day</b>
<b>Projected number of youth served = 122</b>	<b>62 youth @ \$26</b>  <b>Total = \$11,284</b>	<b>60 youth @ \$94</b>  <b>Total = \$16,920</b>	<b>62 youth x ALOS 7 days @ \$331 = \$143,654</b> <b>60 youth x ALOS 3 days @ \$331 = \$59,580</b>  <b>Total = \$203,234</b>

**Cost for Detention = \$203,234**

**Projected Total Pilot Program Cost = \$28,204**

**Funding Difference = \$175,030**

# Result Plan

**The key to on-going juvenile justice system improvement is that the decision makers within the system:**

- **Are committed to using detention only when public safety is threatened (e.g., following the detention risk screening tool recommendations);**
- **Are willing to make policy and practice changes that lead to more efficient and effective results (e.g., creating access to detention alternatives at initial detention decision);**
- **Are willing to track the outcomes of policy, practice and program changes to ensure better outcomes for youth, families and communities;**
- **Are committed to working together in a collaborative manner, across agencies and branches of government to ensure that changes are institutionalized and sustained for the long run.**